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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—RENEWALS, ETC.—Advertisements will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should be given the old as well as a new address. In renewing subscriptions, please be careful to send us the old label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is collected from every section in regard to the Army, Navy, and the various departments of the Government. Letters to the Editor are always received, and attention is given to them as far as possible. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

JOHN McLEROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL,
BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1897.

HEADQUARTERS AT THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The Headquarters of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at the National Encampment at Buffalo will be at Room 154, Hotel Iroquois, where we will be very glad to meet all our old friends.

Subscribers can have their mail addressed there, and make appointments to meet their old comrades at that room.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

We have added a very important number to our NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY. It is "The Hawaiian Islands," by Hon. John W. Foster, the eminent diplomat, and is profusely illustrated by artistic and true pictures. The booklet is included in the set which we give away for one new subscriber.

OUR HISTORICAL PICTURE.

The historical picture of the signing of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty taken specially for last week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has attracted universal attention. The fact is that when any great event is taking place at Washington THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is on the ground with boundless facilities, and the way to keep up with affairs of importance is to take this paper.

They are harvesting 40 bushels of wheat to the acre in Kansas, and the "era of prosperity" seems close enough to shake hands with.

MICHIGAN DIVISION, S. of V., makes a very praiseworthy showing of growth this year. Last year ended with a membership of 666. During the Winter 10 new Camps were mustered in with a membership of 311, during the Spring quarter two Camps were reinstated, with a membership of 39, with other additions making a total increase of membership since Jan. 1, of 493, or over 80 per cent. This is a high testimonial to the efficiency of Col. Cowdin.

COL. JAS. H. TAWNEY, Commander of the Division of Pennsylvania, S. of V., retires from office with the proud consciousness of having by hard work made his Division the banner one in the Order for the year. He has traveled over 6,000 miles during the year in his Division, encouraging and stimulating work, and has the satisfaction of seeing the membership increased during his term by a net gain of 1,078, with all the Camps in vigorous working order. This is a record that cannot be too highly praised, and it is an example for all other Commanders to emulate this year.

The Minnesota Sons have adopted a modified form of insurance, the working of which will be watched with interest. The monthly dues are placed at \$1, two-thirds of which go into the insurance fund and the remainder into the Camp fund. This seems a very liberal provision for both funds, but the Minnesota brothers have given the subject full consideration, and doubtless know exactly what they are doing.

How much longer will the United States tolerate worse than Armenian horrors at our very doors?

No one seriously doubts that the end will be the abolition of Spain's authority over Cuba. Why, then, protract the reign of horrors there? Since it must be stopped, why not stop it at once?

There is evidence of a most gratifying growth in the Ladies' Aid Society. Maine and Minnesota made good showings at their State Conventions held last week. Their numbers are increasing and spirits rising.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE.

The war closed with the Government owing the bondholders \$2,373,236,173. The interests on this enormous sum was \$146,068,196 in gold, or more than \$2,500,000 a week. This was an incomparably heavier burden for the country to bear than the same sum would be to-day, for the reason that it had then much less than half its present population, and not one-third its present wealth. Still further, one-third of the country had been devastated by war, and no revenue could be derived from it. The remaining two-thirds had to bear the entire burden.

But the people set about paying off the debt with the same determined heroism that they showed in putting down the rebellion. They cheerfully submitted to a taxation which seems frightful in these days of comparatively low rates.

Everything in sight was taxed onerously. A man could not start a blacksmith-shop or cobble shoes without paying for a Government license. Photographs, patent medicines, matches, and all notes, deeds, mortgages, and drafts had to be stamped. So it went through all possible ramifications. The hand of the tax-gatherer reached everywhere.

No one submitted more cheerfully to this—no one paid so large a proportion of these taxes as the veterans.

The 1,500,000 young men who had been fighting the battles of the country returned home and became the bone and sinew of its producing force. They tilled the farms, opened the mines, felled the forests, constructed the railroads, established the factories. And behind them at every step dogged the insatiable tax-gatherer. They paid tribute to him every hour in the day, from the matches with which they lighted their fires in the morning to the soothing sirup they gave their crying babes at midnight.

They paid all most cheerfully, because they felt it was for their country's good—for the benefit and well-being of that Government for which they had been ready to sacrifice their lives. They voted these taxes on themselves, just as they had volunteered for hard and dangerous service.

Few thought of asking for pensions then. They were all too anxious to do what they could to get the Government out of the grasp of the money-lenders—"to leave the old farm without a mortgage."

The result was that the Government paid off its huge indebtedness with a rapidity that astonished the world. There was no quibbling or huckstering with its creditors. There was no quibbling or "note-shaving," no complaint of the hard bargains the money-lenders had driven with the Nation in its days of distress. No "stay-law" was invoked. Every man who held a Government obligation was hunted up and his money tendered him before it was due. Checks were sent him for his interest in advance of the day of payment.

The result was that the bonded indebtedness was reduced from \$2,373,236,173 in 1866 to \$585,034,260 at the close of President Harrison's Administration, a reduction of \$1,788,201,913, besides the payment of nearly three billion dollars in interest, premiums, etc.

This is the brief history of the debt due the bondholders. How different the Government's treatment of the creditors who gave it far more than the bondholders lent it. Have they been hunted up and payment pressed upon them? Has anybody been taxed to pay them their just dues? Has the present generation, which they freed from subjection to the bondholders by the heavy taxes they laid on themselves, been asked to make any sacrifice to save them from penury and want in their old age? Not once.

The veterans do not ask that the people be strained and burdened as they were to pay the bondholders. But they do ask—and their demand is based upon justice and humanity—that the Government show some color of the zeal it formerly displayed in meeting the obligations to the bondholders, in repaying a portion of the great debt due them, to save them from the tortures of need as they travel down the slope that leads to their graves.

COL. H. W. THURDER, Commander of the Division of West Virginia, S. of V., enters office with the right spirit. He believes the Order has a glorious future, and he is going to do all that he can, and stimulate others to do the same, to bring that future about in the shortest time.

ADDING DISABILITIES TOGETHER.

One of the cruel strokes at the veterans by the Cleveland Administration was Order 224 prohibiting Examining Boards from adding together minor disabilities to make a pensionable rating under the act of June 27, 1890.

This was malignant in conception, and harshly unjust in execution. It was one of the devices employed to nullify the Disability Act. Cleveland and his followers lacked the courage to repeal outright that admirable but terribly slandered piece of legislation, so they resorted to all manner of tricks and subterfuges to defeat its operation. Order 224 was one of the most cunning and effective of these.

The object of the Disability Act was to give a pension not exceeding \$12 a month to every man who was incapacitated for manual labor. This was its true intent and purpose, and it should have been administered solely to that end. But unless a man had some one specific disability—and under the Lochren rule, it had to be an exceedingly severe infirmity—sufficient to entitle him to a rating, he was denied a pension.

The injustice of this is clear to every reasonable man. The measure of a man's disability is not any one infirmity, but the sum of all from which he suffers. They all contribute to disable him, and two lesser disabilities will cripple him more than one more severe. For example, a man with moderately bad rheumatism may get along better than one with slighter rheumatism coupled with hernia and chronic diarrhea. The disabilities have always been taken together under the old laws, and the only reason for varying the custom of the Bureau was eagerness to do anything and everything to nullify and invalidate the act of June 27, 1890.

Order 224 still stands on the books of the Pension Bureau, but we are in daily expectation of its repeal by Commissioner Evans.

Last week Representative R. D. Sutherland, of Nebraska, introduced the following bill, which, if passed, will sweep away the obnoxious order, and prevent any future duplications of it:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in applications for pensions under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, or for an increase under the said law, now pending or hereafter to be made, it shall not be necessary for the applicant to allege any special or specific disability, but a general allegation that the claimant is suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, shall be sufficient.

Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THOSE PHILADELPHIA CASES.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip has been to Philadelphia investigating the cases of the veterans who were discharged from the Mint by the Cleveland Administration to make places for its henchmen. There were 84 of these, and among them a number who lost legs and arms on the battlefield. They were all skilled men, who had won the confidence of their superiors by years of fidelity and intelligence in the discharge of their duties, and their places were taken by green men who had no knowledge of the duties required of them.

The demand of the veterans for reinstatement was ably presented by a committee of which Capt. A. J. Andrews is Chairman.

Mr. Vanderlip took the singular position that at the time they were discharged they were outside of the Civil Service, and consequently could not claim its protection. On the other hand, the men who supplanted them had been put under Civil Service, and could not be disturbed, except for cause.

This seems to us to verge closely on the limits of unworthy pettifoggery. It is a maxim in law that no man can plead his own wrong-doing as a bar to further proceedings. The men who took the veterans' places did so by virtue of wrong-doing, which is now pleaded as a bar against their molestation. Justice requires that the men who were wrongfully displaced should be restored. Then will come the proper time for talking about Civil Service reform.

Mr. Vanderlip returned to Washington and made his report to Secretary Gage, but it is not known what his recommendations were.

The action of the Secretary is awaited with interest, since it will indicate what his policy will be with regard to several thousand veterans discharged from the Treasury service under circumstances similar to those of the Mint employees.

The highest tribute to Consul-General Lee is the great eagerness the Spaniards show to have him recalled.

PENSION EXAMINING BOARDS.

The reports uncovering the inequities of the Cleveland Examining Boards are still coming in. We wish that all Counties where there is ground for complaint would hurry in their reports now. The new fiscal year is at hand, beginning July 1. There will be money then to pay claims, and the Pension Office is working under high pressure to settle all cases. It is impossible, however, to make the most satisfactory progress while these hostile Boards block the way at home. Claimants should not fail to assist us by prompt information, in our efforts to rid the Bureau of this incubus.

In cases where the Boards have already been changed, of course no report need be made, but all others should be looked after.

The following Counties have been heard from:

Alabama—Clay, Callman, Dale, Dallas, DeKalb, Jackson.
California—Mariposa, San Diego, San Francisco, Ventura, Los Angeles, Colorado—Clear Creek, El Paso, Chaffee, Routt, San Miguel, Arapaho, Connecticut—New Haven.
Delaware—New Castle.
Florida—Duval, Hillsboro.
Georgia—Glynn, Hall, Whitefield.
Indian Territory—Chickasaw Nation.
Idaho—Ada.
Illinois—Adams, Bond, Bureau, Carroll, Clay, Cumberland, Clark, DeWitt, Gallatin, Hancock, Jackson, Kane, Livingston, Logan, Marion, Morgan, Pike, Randolph, Schuyler, Washish, Washington, Wayne.
Indiana—Crawford, Davies, Dubois, Elkhart, Gibson, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Morgan, Randolph, Perry, Riley, Vanderburgh.
Iowa—Benton, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Decatur, Fayette, Jefferson, Kosciusko, Madison, Story, Van Buren, Wayne, Woodbury.
Kansas—Cherokee, Dickinson, Independence, Marshall, Nemaha, Neosho, Ottawa, Phillips, Riley, Russell, Shawnee, Sherman, Wilson.
Kentucky—Campbell, Clark, Elliott, Garrard, Grant, Greenup, Hardin, Harrison, Kenton, Knox, Pulaski, Washington, Warren, Webster, Whitley, Pendleton.
Louisiana—Caddo.
Maine—Sagadahoc, Somerset, York.
Maryland—Allegany, Cecil.
Massachusetts—Worcester, Middlesex.
Michigan—Barry, Clinton, Huron, Kalamazoo, Leavenworth, Saginaw, Washtenaw, Mecum.
Minnesota—Goodhue, Hennepin, Todd, Ramsey.
Mississippi—Alcorn, Tishomingo, Warren.
Missouri—Adair, Butler, Bates, Franklin, Greene, Henry, Hickory, La Crosse, La Fayette, Macon, Miller, Morgan, Newton, Oregon, Pettis, Taney, Van Wert, Montgomery.
Montana—Cascade, Park.
Nebraska—Cass, Gage, Madison, Red Willow, Boone, Dawes.
New Jersey—Mercer.
New Hampshire—Stratford.
New York—Albany, Otsego, Chemung, Delaware, Herkimer, Orleans, Otsego, Steuben, Tioga, Wayne, West Chester, Yates, Ulster.
North Carolina—Madison, New Hanover, Pasquotank.
North Dakota—Cass.
New Mexico—Bernalillo.
Ohio—Allen, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Clark, Columbiana, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Hall, Hancock, Knox, Lake, Lancaster, Lawrence, Paulding, Perry, Shelby, Tazewell, Van Wert, Montgomery.
Pennsylvania—Armstrong, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Center, Erie, Clinton, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Monroe, Millis, North Hampton, Snyder, Wayne, York.
South Carolina—Beaufort.
South Dakota—Beadle, Brule.
Tennessee—Davidson, Claiborne, Greene, Hamilton, Hardin, Humphreys.
Texas—Bexar, Dallas, Grayson, McLennan, Tarrant.
Vermont—Windor.
Washington—Stevens, King, Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Jackson, Mineral, Pleasants.
Wisconsin—Clark, Dodge, Green Lake, La Crosse, Wood, Ashland, Marinette.
Wyoming—Converse.

The following is the tabular statement of results up to date:

STATES.	Number of Committees.	Number of Cases.	Number of Veterans.	Number of Pensioners.	Number of Pensioners.	Number of Pensioners.
Alabama	6	13	1	4	10	12
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	6	11	2	4	11	1
Colorado	6	11	4	1	11	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indian Territory	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	32	112	41	83	214	146

The National Tribune.
[Washington (D. C.) Post.]

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, under its new proprietors, is enjoying continued growth and prosperity. Recent issues contain some of the most valuable features, notable among them being "Sherman's Memoirs," "Andersonville," and "The Century in the White House." Last week's edition also contained a fine picture of the scene attending the signing of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, which is sure to be of great historical value.

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

A Diplomatic Comedy—The Complaint of Japan—The Attitude of the State Department—Map of the Islands—Curious Customs.

DIPLOMATIC OPERA BOUFFE.

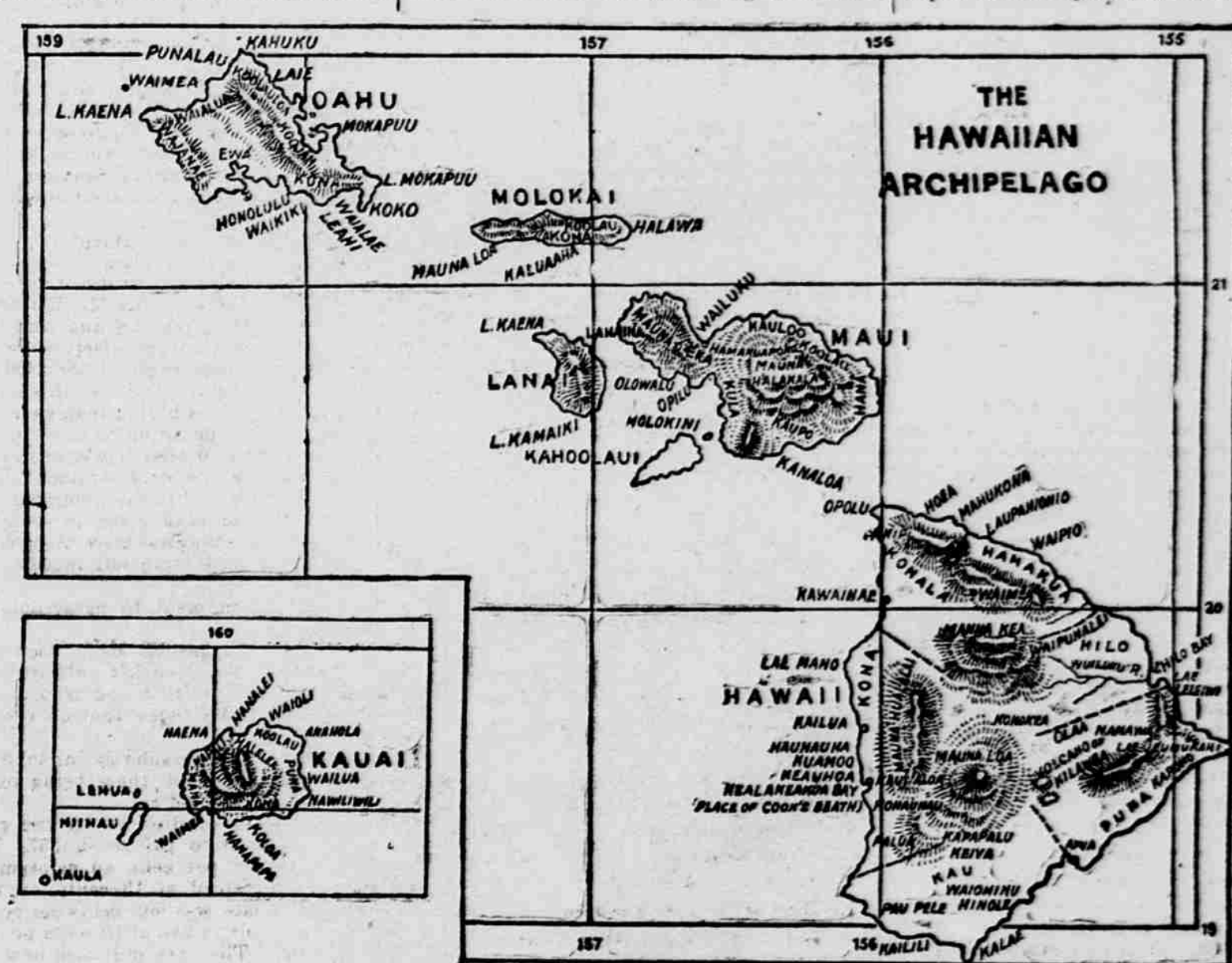
The little mock Court of the Hawaiian Islands, the ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, has established in Washington is one of the amusing side-shows of current diplomacy at the Capital. When in the closing days of the Cleveland Administration Mrs. Dominik arrived, only to find the President on a convenient duck-shooting tour on the Carolina coast, she brought with her a modest entourage consisting of the ever-faithful Palmer, who had gone to Honolulu as the correspondent of a Boston paper, as her leading man; a maid, dignified by the quasi title of lady-in-waiting, and a Hawaiian Secretary, a good-looking coffee-colored gentleman, who, in the glories of the monarchy, had been the Queen's coachman. Mr. Palmer did all the talking, so far as the public was concerned, mainly because the ex-coachman did not understand English, the lady-in-waiting was very modest and the ex-Queen very shy. In fact, she had had some experience as to the effect of hasty language when she talked to Minister Willis about heading the leaders of the revolution, would Mr. Cleveland only be so kind as to restore her to power.

In spite of the fact that Mrs. Dominik, according to her Bostonian Secretary, was merely traveling as a lady in private life, she sent a

this combination of circumstances has been that the present treaty does not provide for Mrs. Dominik; and, indeed, when she first came here Secretary Palmer, in her behalf, stoutly affirmed that "Her Majesty would scorn to take money," and that she was a lady of ample means. In spite of this, however, there is ground for grave suspicion that the ambitions of the "Queen" are mercenary rather than political. But this is only one scene to the play.

The day after the ex-Queen's protest against the treaty was filed with Secretary Sherman, being carried to the Department by Fides Archates Palmer, who should call in state with his gorgeous retinue of silk-robed Secretaries but His Excellency, the Minister from China. It was curious, this sudden interest in the ex-Queen on the part of the Chinese Minister. Though the methods of diplomacy are proverbially slow, this would hardly account for the long delay in making the call, and the neat coincidence.

The fact is that while China has kept in the background she has large interests in Hawaii. Many thousands of her people are there, and there is an unfriendly clause in the annexation treaty aimed at Asiatics in general and Chinese in particular. Chinese ambitions with respect to the islands are not so vaulting as those of



note of such fetching character to the truant duck-hunter upon his return from the Carolina coast, having received the message in the morning, he forthwith appointed an audience for her Majesty at 3 o'clock the same afternoon in the stately Blue Room at the White House. Had the intimation of a wish for an interview been signed by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India it could not have been treated with more distinguished and prompt consideration.

The "Queen" went to see the President, and what passed between them has until now remained a close secret, but the faithful Palmer has recently become a little loose-tongued and has disclosed the fact that Mrs. Dominik did not come to Washington and seek an interview with Mr. Cleveland merely as a lady traveling to see the sights, but to demand her rights as a sovereign, and she did on this occasion utter a solemn and vigorous verbal protest against any further encroachment of the Hawaiian Republic, against the hoped-for annexation, and in behalf of her own right to the President's august assistance to retake her crown. It is known that she urged almost with vehemence that annexation was a wrong that would result in the annihilation of Hawaiian nationality.

It is known, too, that Mr. Cleveland was forced to admit this axiomatic proposition, for being a gentleman endowed with the capacity to bear the honors of an L.L.D., it was not to be supposed that he could not comprehend such a simple truth; however, it is known that the President was polite, which must cause every American heart that honors womanhood to glow with pride. But at the same time he was compelled to discourage the "Queen," and point to the fact that the tide of public opinion did not seem to be flowing in her direction.

Soon after this the ex-Queen removed from the very small and stately suite she occupied at the Shoreham, the gorgeous and expensive hotel in Washington owned by ex-Vice-President Morton. This hotel, by the way, is, in recent days, the rival of the Arlington for the patronage of Diplomats and titled foreigners who visit the National Capital without reference to expense. In 1881, when King Kalakaua, the brother of Liliuokalani, came to see President Arthur, he stopped at the Arlington in great style; but, then, the King was a liberal man and liked good living.

Mrs. Dominik on leaving the Shoreham went to the Jolly Cairo, a shabby apartment-house sufficiently pretentious for the purpose, where she opened her Court and announced in the daily papers that on certain days in the week she would receive the admiring public from 3 to 5. These receptions have been amusing, and chiefly attended by women, although now and then a Senator or a Congressman with a curious constitutional has dropped in to pay his court. Upon these occasions Mr. Palmer has acted as the Lord Chamberlain, and has announced the guests, one by one, with a bow almost to the floor and in a loud tone: "Your Majesty, allow me to present Mr. So-and-so."

It must be admitted that "Her Majesty" has uniformly borne herself with dignity, and designed to shake hands with her Yankee visitors, and altogether has made a rather favorable impression. In fact, she has clearly been on her good behavior, and there has been no suspicion in Washington of the dissolute orgies which marked her turbulent reign at Honolulu.

Japan. China would simply like to have the status quo ante restored; she does not care a fig for the Islands herself, only she does not like to see more territory and more Chinamen pass under the dominion of a flag that she does not regard as very friendly. There is reason to believe that the Minister spoke a kindly word to the ex-Queen, and in his shy, oriental way gave her to understand that whatever comfort she might receive from the humbler power of China, or from his very astute personal advice, she could count upon.

But Liliuokalani's hope rests with Japan. This cocky little nation has really got the "big head," and fancies that it may reach out and cover with its flag all the islands of the North Pacific from Ounalaska to the equator. The communicative Palmer has let drop as much occasionally in disclosing the situation with friends, and this shows plainly that the ex-Queen is not aiming at the restoration of her throne, because Japan does not desire back the Kanaka Kings at Honolulu, but to get there herself, and with her fleet stand sentinel over the Golden Gate and the future Nicaragua canal.

THE JAPANESE SIDE OF THE CASE.

The Japanese Minister in Washington has apparently not been oblivious to the fact that his Government is playing a very deep game. The Secretary of the Legation here has given out an official statement defining the views of his Government. From this it appears that Japan denies that she has any designs upon Hawaii, and would lead the casual observer to infer that the thought of annexation had never entered the brain of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Mikado. The Secretary points out that they have about 25,000 people in Hawaii of Japanese birth, who under existing treaties have the right to become citizens.

THE NATIVE GRASS HOUSE.

zens, but which they fear would not be the case provided the islands were annexed to the United States. They claim that the Japanese went to Hawaii at the solicitation of the Sandwich Island sugar planters, who desired to secure a better grade of labor than they had found in the Chinese coolies or the Portuguese, and in order to fully protect its citizens the Japanese Government made a treaty by the terms of which emigrants from Japan went to Hawaii under conditions which relieved them of the disadvantages to which contract labor is ordinarily subjected. By this arrangement the Hawaiian planters secured an intelligent class of peasant farmers. They were peaceable, well-disposed, intelligent, and educated. The result has proved the wisdom of the movement, and neither party has had anything to complain of until quite recently.

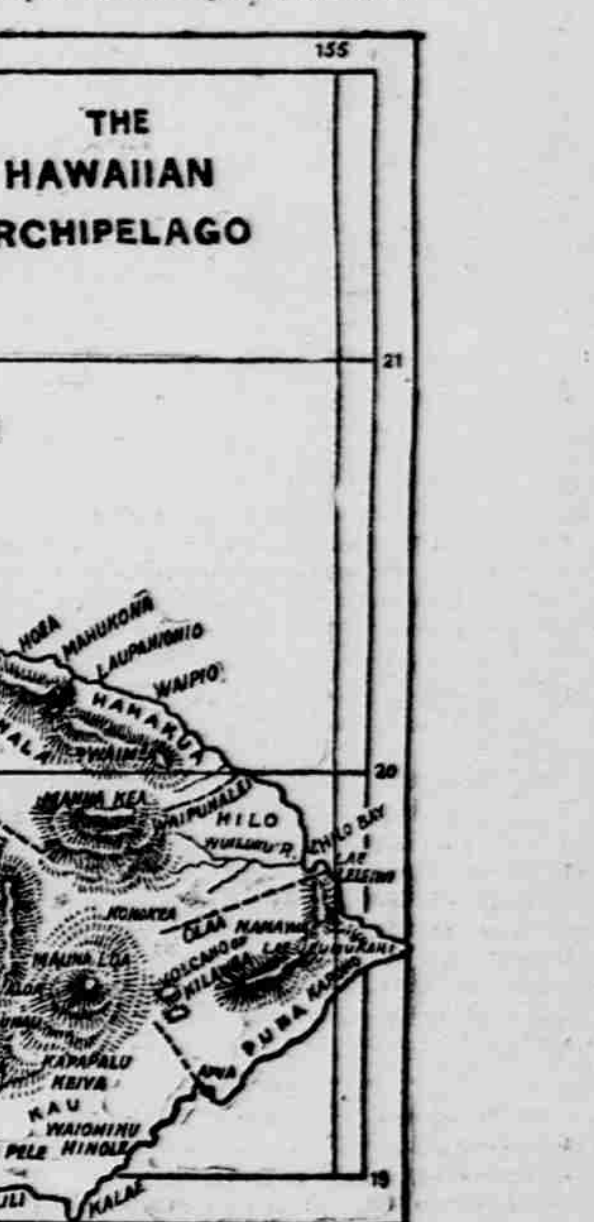
Last February, suddenly and without warning, the Japanese Secretary pointed out, his Government received notice from the Hawaiian Government to the effect that further influx of Japanese would not be welcome. Since that time the matter of Japanese immigration has been discussed diplomatically with the Hawaiian Republic, and it is believed with fair prospect of amicable settlement.

The Secretary complains that his Government treated the State Department of the United States with great frankness, giving full information of all steps, and expected in return that no attempt at annexation would be made without due notice to them. They were,

however, surprised and pained at the sudden and unannounced conclusion of the annexation treaty. They hold that damages are due from Hawaii for the treatment which their citizens received in not being allowed to land. They are not sure whether the United States would respect these claims after annexation. This is the truly characteristic and egotistical, Mongolian way of putting the matter, in which, it may be remarked parenthetically, no one at Washington takes the slightest stock.

THE VIEWS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Our State Department will pay no attention to the protests of Japan against the annexation treaty. Of course, response has been made in diplomatic language, but in plain, old-fashioned English it means "mind your own business." It is kindly pointed out to Japan that whenever a Government falls all its treaties go with it, and a treaty made with the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1886 can possess only an academic interest to either the Hawaiian Republic or to the Government of the United States. Furthermore, it is suggested, kindly but firmly, that when Hawaii has been annexed and shall become territory of the United States the laws of this country will apply to the Japanese in Hawaii the same as to other people in different parts of the country, and it is presumed that they will be able to content themselves under these conditions; or if not, they may go home. Laws that are good enough for Irish and Italians in New York City and Chicago will probably not be found oppressive for Japanese at Honolulu. This may be so even if the Japanese are not given the right to vote. There are plenty of people in the country who do not even bother themselves to vote, now that they have the right, and at any rate, this is a subject for Congress to consider, and not one which Japan will be expected to settle.



THE MAP OF THE GROUP.

The accompanying map shows the various islands on a larger scale than that published last week, which was simply designed to indicate the location of the group in the Pacific. All are shown in relative position to each other except Kauai, which is too far off and has been brought in from its true position some distance to the northwest. Of these islands Hawaii is the largest, and Molokai the smallest. Hawaii alone has an area of nearly 4,000 square miles; Maui 620; Oahu 539, and Kauai 500. They are all of volcanic origin. Hawaii contains the greatest active volcanic crater in the world, Kiluea, one of the craters of Mauna Loa. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are nearly 14,000 feet high, about the altitude of Pike's Peak in Colorado, or six times that of the tops of the Alleghenies. The crater of Kiluea is about nine miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep. It is on the side of the mountain. The crater of Mauna Loa, on the summit of the same mass, is three miles in circumference and 2,000 feet deep. These mountain fire pits are often in a state of violent eruption and every time when they break out they send more lava than Vesuvius has showered on Italy in all eruptions combined for 1,800 years.

SOME CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

There are many curious old-fashioned customs still surviving in Hawaii, although, under missionary influence, every Hawaiian can read and write. While the ancient superstitions are gone, still at certain points on a